HISTORIC HAWAIIAN ELONGATED CENTS GRAPHICS











BUILDINGS SERIES I HONOLULU





HE PINK PALACE OF THE PACIF



BUILDINGS SERIES II HOTELS







BUILDINGS SERIES III
MUSEUMS

















RR SERIES II







RR SERIES III









RR SERIES IV









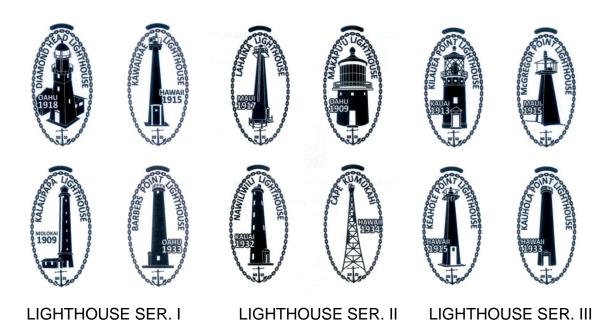
RR SERIES V



HRS 2011



HRS 2012











HISTORIC CHINATOWN SER. I DANIEL K. INOUYE TRIBUTE













USS ARIZONA 70TH ANNIV.



MEMORIAL 50TH ANNIV.







LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL FUNDRAISER



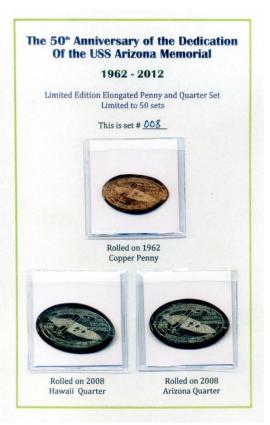
PERRY & PRICE 30TH ANNIVERSARY DISTRIBUTED NOVEMBER 9, 2013

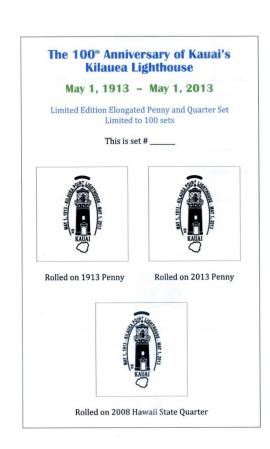


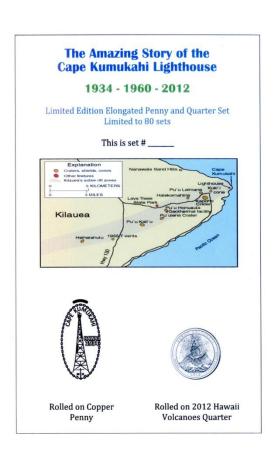


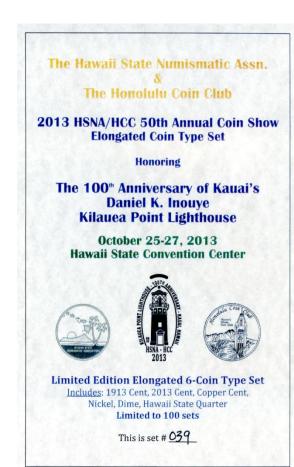
HOKULE'A STATEWIDE SAIL











THE HONOLULU COIN CLUB AND THE HSNA ANNOUNCE THE

2012 Elongated Coin Type Set



ISSUED FOR THE 49TH ANNUAL COIN SHOW NOVEMBER 2-4, 2012

Honoring the 100th Anniversary of Duke Kahanamoku's First Olympic Swimming Gold Medal in 1912, At the Fifth Olympiad in Stockholm, Sweden

Set includes: Copper Penny, 1912 US Cent, Nickel, Dime, 2008 Hawaii State Quarter, and Modern Swedish Kroner

The grandson of a Hawaiian high chief, **Duke Paoa Kahanamoku** is a legend for his swimming ability which helped him to win five Olympic swimming medals in the early 1900's. His first came in 1912 at Stockholm, Sweden where he set the Olympic record in the 100 meter freestyle, and his team took silver in the 800 meter relay. Overall, Duke would win three gold and two silver medals in his Olympic career, which spanned the years 1912-1932. Another outstanding Olympian in 1912 was Jim Thorpe. Kahanamoku and Thorpe so impressed their Swedish hosts and the world that both were personally called to the Royal Victory Stand where they received their gold medals and Olympic wreaths directly from Sweden's King Gustaf.

Later in life, Duke went on to spread the "Aloha Spirit" throughout the world, along with the increasingly popular sport of surfing. If any surfer was the embodiment of the ideals and virtues of pure surfing, Duke was that surfer — a true gentleman in and out of the water.

This new elongated penny is available as a single coin rolled on a copper (pre-1982) penny, and in type sets that include a penny, 1912 penny, nickel, dime, Hawaii State Quarter, and Swedish Kroner coin. Design by Paul Conner, etched and rolled by Vicky and Lee Bowser.



GRAPHICS FOR 2014 RELEASES

















LANDMARKS SERIES I

CAPTAIN COOK SERIES I









HAWAIIAN MONARCHY SERIES I







LIVE ALOHA







PERRY & PRICE LAS VEGAS

The Hawaii State Numismatic Assn. The 51st Annual Coin Show

October 24-26, 2014 Hawaii State Convention Center



Presents the 2014 Limited Edition 6-Coin Elongated Type Set

The 50th Anniversary of the **HSNA Coin Show Medals** Featuring Capt. James Cook, R.N.



Set Includes: 1964 Cent, Copper Cent, Nickel, Dime, Hawaii State Quarter and Cook Islands Cent Limited to 100 sets

This is set #

The 50th Anniversary of the Show Medals of the HSNA 1964-2014 Featuring Capt. James Cook

Capt. James Cook, R.N. Discovers the Hawaiian Islands 1778

Following two previous voyages of discovery in 1768 and 1772, in 1776, Capt. James Cook, R.N. sailed from England again as commander of the H.M.S. Resolution and Discovery, embarking upon what would be his third and final voyage. The voyage was ostensibly planned to return the Pacific Islander, Omai to Tahiti, or so the public were led to believe. However, the trip's principal goal was to locate a Northwest Passage around the American continent. After dropping Omai at Tahiti, Cook travelled north, and in 1778 became the first European to visit the Hawaiian Islands. After his initial landfall in January 1778 at Waimea, Kauai, Cook named the archipelago the "Sandwich Islands" after John Montague, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, who was the acting First Lord of the Admiralty and one of Cook's patrons. Hawai'i at the time was called "Owhyhee" by the Europeans, which was the best the they could do in pronouncing the mame "Hawai". "Cook and his crew were welcomed by the Hawaiians, who were fascinated by the Europeans' ships and their use of iron. Cook provisioned his ships by trading the metal. In three voyages of discovery, Cook salled thousands of miles across largely uncharted areas of three voyages of discovery, Cook sailed thousands of miles across largely uncharted areas of the globe. He mapped lands from New Zealand to Hawai'i in the Pacific Ocean in greater detail



rw Zealand to Hawai'i in the Pacific Ocean in greater detail and on a scale not previously achieved. He displayed a combination of seamanship, superior surveying, cartographic skills, and physical courage. After sailing northwest in an attempt to find a passage across the top of North America, in 1779 Cook decided to return to Hawai'i. After sailing around the Islands for some eight weeks, he made landfall at Kealakekua Bay, on the Big Island of Hawai'i. Cook's arrival coincided with the Makaihki, a Hawaiian harvest festival of worship for the god Lono. Coincidentally, the form of Cook's ship, HMS Beechiting, or more natificially the mast formation sails.

Makahiki, a Hawaiian harvest festival of worship for the god Lono. Coincidentally, the form of Cook's ship, HMS Resolution, or more particularly the mast formation salis and rigging, resembled certain significant artifacts that formed part of the season of worship. Similarly, Cook's clockwise route around the island of Hawaii before making landfail resembled the processions that took place in a clockwise direction around the island during the Lono festivals. After a month's stay, Cook resumed his exploration of the Northern Pacific. However, Cook's expedition was not just unexpected by the Hawaiians, but unwelcome, because the season of Lono had ended. Tensions rose, and a number of quarrels broke out between the Europeans and Hawaiians. On February 14, 1779, at Kealakekua Bay, Cook turned his back to help launch the boats, and was struck on the head and killed by the Hawaiians. A few days later, the Englishmen retaliated by firing their cannons and muskets at the shore, killing some 30 Hawaiians. The Resolution and Discovery eventually returned to England, but Hawaii vould never be the same following the contact with western civilization. In 1964, the Hawaii State Numismatic Association issued their first set of medals at their second annual coin show. The medals featured Capt. Cook, and were issued in a bronze and silver set. Total mintage was 500. Medals were then issued yearly with very few exceptions.

HSNA 51ST COIN SHOW INFORMATION BROCHURE



HSNA 51ST COIN SHOW ELONGATED TYPE SET



MELE KALIKIMAKA 2014 – HULA MOON



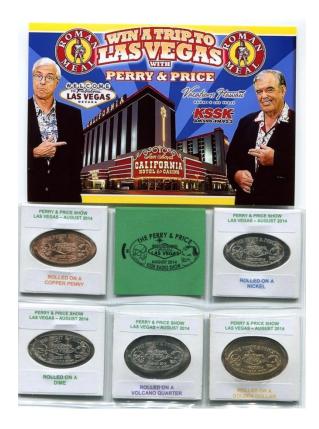
HAWAIIAN KOA WOOD ORNAMENT





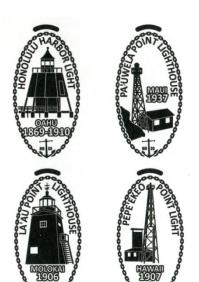
PERRY & PRICE 30TH ANNIVERSARY SET

PERRY & PRICE CRUISE SET



PERRY & PRICE 17TH ANNUAL LAS VEGAS SHOW

GRAPHICS FOR 2015 RELEASES







LIGHTHOUSE SERIES V

HAWAII COLLECTORS EXPO FLYER & GRAPHIC







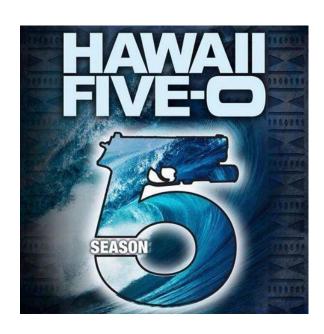
HAWAIIAN MONARCHY SERIES III

MĀLAMA HONUA - WORLDWIDE VOYAGE





HOKULE'A WWV - 2014 VOYAGES





HAWAII FIVE-O SEASON FIVE 2014-2015 FIVE-O BADGE ON KENNEDY HALF





FIVE-O BADGE ON KENNEDY DOLLAR FIVE-O SEASON SIX VINYL FLIPS







DUKE KAHANAMOKU 125TH BIRTHDAY 1890-2015

The Hawaii State Numismatic Assn. 52nd Annual Coin Show

> October 23-25, 2015 Hawaii Convention Center



Presents the 2015

Limited Edition 6-Coin Elongated Type Set Honoring

The 50th Anniversary of the Duke Kahanamoku **Invitational Surfing Championships**



Set Includes: 1965 Cent, 2015 Cent, Nickel, Dime, Hawaii State Quarter and Duke Wooden Nickel Limited to 100 sets

This is set #

The 50th Anniversary of the Duke Kahanamoku **Invitational Surfing Championships**

The Duke Kahanamoku Surfing Invitational ~ 1965

The Duke Kahanamoku Invitational Surfing Championship is named in honor of Hawaiian surfing pioneer and Olympic gold medal swimmer, the "Father of Modern Surfing", Duke Paoa Kahanamoku. The contest began in 1965 by invitation only at Sunset Beach on the North Shore of Orahu, and was regarded as surfing 's premier competition until twas replaced by the Billabong Pro in 1985. The Duke Invitational was developed by Kimo McVay, Kahanamoku's manager, partly as a marketing device for the just-opened Duke Kahanamoku's restaurant and nightclub in Waikiki. Newspaperman Leonard Lueras and big-wave surfer Fred Van Dyke also helped organize the contest. Although Oahu's North Shore had long been recognized as the richest big-wave area, with Sunset Beach known as the best oversize higher formance break, the Duke was the first major event held in this part of Hawaii. As selected primarily by Van Dyke, 24 surfers received red-velvet goldermbossed invitations to the first Duke Kahanamoku's vent held in this part of Hawaii. As selected primarily by Van Dyke, 24 surfers received red-velvet goldermbossed invitations to the first Duke Kahanamoku Invitational Surfing Championships (the suffix was changed to Surfing Classic in 1968) with big-wave surfers like Greg Noll and Calvin Kolenik as competitors. Noll's streamlined, semi-gun surfboard design became the board



streamlined, semi-gun surfboard design became the board of choice for contestants riding the Sunset Beach waves. The field also included Jeff Hakman, Mickey Dora, Mike

The field also included Jeff Hakman, Mickey Dora, Mike Doyle, Joey Cabell, Paul Strauch, Mickey Mutioz, and Corky Carroll. The exclusions of 1964 world champion Midget Farrelly and 1965 world champion runner-up Nat Young, both from Sydney, were generally regarded as a tactical low blow by American partisans against the surging Australians; reigning world champion Felipe Pomer of Peru was the only non-American Duke invitee. Contest organizers paid the airfare for all non-Hawaiian entrants; competitors were given a \$50 appearance fee and lodged in Waikiki's upscale Surfrider Hotel. CBS was on hand to shoot a one-hour Duke Invitational sports special. The contest took place on December 14, in big, rough, challenging surf, and high school senior Jeff Hakman was a surprise winner. Duke Kahnamnoku handed out golden "Duke" statues to the winners. The first native Hawaiian to win the championship was Clyde Aikau, in 1973, followed in 1977 by his older brother, Eddie Aikau. Comparisons were immediately made between the Duke contest and the venerable Makaha International Championships, with the Duke event coming up a unanimous winner. "A marvel of organization and planning," as *Surfer* magazine reported, "featuring the greatest surfing ever seen in competition."

competition."

The Duke became a professional event in 1968, with Mike Doyle earning the \$1,000 winner-take-all purse. With the formation of a world pro tour in 1976, the Duke became the second-to-last event on the contest schedule. Two years later, however, the Duke was dropped from the event schedule "for not meeting IPS (International Professional Surfers) sanctioning requirements" although what exactly this meant has long since been forgotten. Sixteen of the 20 Duke contests were held at Sunset Beach. The 1978 event took place at Laniakea, and the 1973, 1975, and 1980 events were held at Waimer Bay.

HSNA 52ND COIN SHOW INFORMATION BROCHURE













HSNA 52ND COIN SHOW ELONGATED TYPE SET AND GRAPHIC



HSNA 52ND COIN SHOW PROMOTIONAL WOODEN NICKEL



MELE KALIKIMAKA 2015 – MOON & STARS OVER DIAMOND HEAD LIGHTHOUSE

• GRAPHIC AND HAWAIIAN KOA WOOD CHRISTMAS ORNAMENT